

"OUR COUNTRY—ALWAYS RIGHT—BUT, RIGHT OR WRONG,
OUR COUNTRY."

We have long been of the opinion, that the antients were in many respects, far more advanced than ourselves in wisdom practical, as well as theoretical. Amongst other things, in the code of laws, as given by that wise Legislator and Philosopher, Solon, to the Athenians, we find, that a citizen who remained neutral on public and political subjects, was considered an enemy of the state, and why was it that this article was recommended, and finally adopted by the people? It was because the great law giver, and the patriotic inhabitants of Athens were of opinion, that a citizen had no right to withhold from his own country that assistance which all owe to the land that gave them birth, and the institutions, that afford them protection, because they thought that in times of excitement and peril to remain an indifferent and listless spectator, was injurious to the interests of the state, first by the subtraction of individual strength and influence from the contest, and secondly, by the bad example which, the conduct of an apathetic citizen gave to others, because in the last place they believed, that the only and leading reason why bad, and designing men, could obtain the ascendancy, and mislead the crowd, was that those citizens who were real lovers of the state, withdrew gradually from public affairs, in disgust, or fatigue, and by so doing made way for the factious and unprincipled. These reasons and arguments which were received as good and convincing in the olden day, may be applied with equal felicity and success in the modern. For let us review? Every one will agree with us that, all men by the accident of birth owe an original allegiance to their native land. It follows then, that there is a superior, a binding, and co-existent power which may compel a citizen, where he has the means, to aid that country when it needs his services. He has no right, when called upon, to refuse; if a true patriot, he must sacrifice domestic tranquility for the public weal, for had not our illustrious sires, been also of opinion, that the good of country, was superior to every personal consideration, had they, through a fear of deranging their home comforts and enjoyments, and bringing upon them and theirs the vengeance of a powerful king, not entered upon the struggle against oppression, never would this fair country have been blessed as she is and has been, never would we feel ourselves called upon to celebrate the deeds and merits of those men, who thought with Solon, that apathy and indifference in time of public excitement ever unworthy of true patriots, and ought to be forbidden to those who hope or aspire after good government. It is equally true, that each member of a community possessing some influence, great or confined, as the case may be, and power in proportion, his absence from public deliberation, or action has its injurious effects either direct or the contrary, and that the advance of his country's good is retarded in proportion to that aid which he did not afford, again, we are all well aware of the effect of example, we all well know that whenever a man of any weight, in the community either politically or socially, withdraws him from government, or from public affairs, that in addition to the injury done to his native state by his own absence, there are others, sometimes many and sometimes few, who look upon him as a model, and in accordance with the views and opinions of their patron, believe that they too have the right to be equally indifferent and inert. All our readers must at once discover, what a door for the entrance of abuses this doctrine must open, and how hostile this accommodating and temporizing policy must also be to the true spirit of our glorious Republic institutions. Were it followed out in its premises and conclusions, the result inevitably must be, that all in the land, have an equal right to refuse their aid to government, that each one would be justifiable, because his domestic enjoyments are as ample as he can desire, and the effects of certain political movements reach him not in his retirement, in shrinking from an active part in public concerns, and consequently doing nothing for that order of things, to which he is indebted even for those domestic pleasures, and to which he owes what is more priceless still, Liberty, social and political. Let us one and all scout this unhealthy doctrine, let us unite in the pledge, that we will do all that comes within our power for the interests and prosperity of our own dear land, looking upon those who stand listless and indifferent, when great moral revolutions are at work, as mere political drones, who in most cases, were it not for the bad example which they give, could not by their absence from the arena make themselves noticed or regretted. If we reflect in addition to the above considerations, that good and patriotic men by absenting themselves from active political existence, or at least from a partial intercourse with the same, give so many opportunities to those who are influenced by sinister motives to gather power into their own hands, we must feel ourselves still more convinced of the bad effects of the doctrine. For it is a fact, that whenever the upright do retire from offices of trust and emolument, either as legislators or as executive agents, under the mistaken idea that things are bad beyond cure, and that it would be a matter of indifference to the country whether they retired or not, immediately those are sent to our legislative halls, are placed in our executive stations, who have been so successful, because they flattered the crowd, and the good, and the patriotic were not present to oppose or to crush them. Let us all reflect upon this grave consideration, for it is well worthy of our thoughts, let us all relieve it as an orthodox and healthy doctrine, that no citizen, be he humble or great, be he rich or poor, naturalized or native, has any right, when called upon either by the direct voice of his country, or by the complex or exigencies of the time, has to refuse whatever he may possess of strength or influence; of mental or bodily accomplishments, and avoid those occasions wherein his soul and virtues may indeed be put to the test, but the advantages of which, are often times, honor and success.

Shame on the grovelling mind that does not foster some hopes of future reputation, some dreams born of audacious ambition. To such, a patriotic appeal would be a waste of words, but to those who feel an interest in political affairs, and who hope perhaps to be active sharers in them, to such we exclaim—citizens, if you wish to preserve your institutions, if you wish to confound the unprincipled and designing, put your shoulders to the wheel, fix your thoughts upon the subject. Say not, as do many, that because you feel not as yet the evils, you have therefore nothing at stake in the contest, but prove yourselves real republicans of the right school, by punishing those who have done you an injury, and rewarding those who have wished and done you well. And among other things, forget not, as you value the rights of freemen, to sup-

port by word, deed and example, the Native American Association, which for good and holy purposes has been called into being.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

According to the English papers lately received in this country, the ceremony of the Prorogation of Parliament must have been an imposing spectacle. So high was public expectation, that all the avenues leading to the House were crowded with ladies anxiously waiting the hour for admission. The ladies were all attired in deep mourning with plumes of black feathers, which, contrasted with the state robes of the Peers, and the brilliant costumes of the foreign ministers and ambassadors, gave to the House very peculiar and striking appearance.

The speaker having addressed her majesty, in the prescribed form, professing the pleasure of the House of Commons at her succession to the throne, and their determination to preserve their fidelity unchanged, and having entered into a rapid enumeration of the acts of the last Parliament, and concluded by a hope, that an act to apply the sum of 5,200,000, out of the consolidated fund to the service of the year 1837, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this session of Parliament would meet the Royal approbation.

Her majesty then read in a clear and unflinching voice, her speech, as prepared by her ministers. She thanks them for their condolence upon the death of his late majesty, and for their expression of attachment, and promises to respect law and the interests of the kingdom in her administration, and concludes by placing confidence in the wisdom of Parliament, the affections of her people, and divine protection, for a happy and beneficial reign.

The speech was enthusiastically received; and the Lord Chancellor then said—"That it is her majesty's will and pleasure, this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 10th day of August next, and Parliament accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 10th day of August next."

In a day or so, our Congress will meet in its extra session, to take into consideration grave and all important matters, with which the dearest interests of the country are concerned. The members are arriving in considerable numbers, and it is to be hoped, that on the opening of the two houses, the seats will be all occupied, and that each man will be found ready at his post. As a neutral paper we do not express our particular expectations or wishes touching the course that Congress in its wisdom will think proper to adopt, but we indulge in the hope, that every thing will be done for the best, and the country be alleviated from the burdens that oppress it. We also hope, that whilst a proper warmth and energy will be exhibited on the exciting questions which shall come under consideration, our Members and Senators will make themselves respected by their countrymen for their gentlemanly language in debate, and their political moderation. As citizens of Washington we all shall have reason to rejoice at this extra session, as besides the attraction for strangers to visit us, and the consequent activity and spirit in society and business, we will also have it in our power to enjoy the society of the Members, and our time agreeably and usefully in attendance on the debates.

It is truly ridiculous to see the tone of some of our respectable daily prints upon the subject of the "American feeling"—no sooner had we made our appearance, than cold water was poured upon us, and we were noticed abut, it was by extracts of some of our miscellaneous matter, and all because these dignified gentlemen were lost, that the country should be disturbed. They deprecated agitation, as the Tories of England deprecated the demand for freedom of Ireland—"Oh, don't touch the subject gentlemen, you will agitate the people!"—agitate the people! Why these very Editors have been revelling in all manner of political and personal malice. They have attacked the fairest reputation in the country; belied the noblest principles of liberty and the constitution; and from one end of the country to the other, have had a royal tiger monopoly of the passions of the "good people." They have exercised the savage right of exciting the American mind upon topics that may bring them in money; and as soon as an independent press dares to speak the sentiments of American devotion to liberty, it is frowned down by these traitors to truth and recreants to the country.

OPPOSITION TO THE NATIVES.

We published a statement in our last paper of the number of Germans stranded through the United States, showing that the whole country seemed to have been divided into cantonments of these people, for such purposes as their future schemes might direct. Since then we have received a St. Louis paper, giving an account of the establishment of a paper there in the German language, in which the proceedings of the Native American Association in this city are as violently opposed as the weak side of our enemies will permit. From this it will be seen that foreigners are not merely seeking a place of refuge from the pretended oppression at home, but that they are really organizing a plan of conquest, by which, in their dreams of speculation and glory, a new continent is to be transferred by stratagem to the masters and servants of the old world. It must not be supposed by the American people that because there is no open declaration of this object, that such is therefore not their design—for a system so ungrateful, and fraught with so much danger to those who are to be the actors in it, will necessarily be conducted with deep caution and secrecy which will conceal the motives of the agents, while it gives presage of success to their efforts. That there is a combination in Europe to pull down the fair institutions of this country will be seen ere long; and that the subjects of kings are at work for that end, will be clearly demonstrated by the violence and desperate resistance of these men, whenever the American people shall undertake, through their representatives in Congress, to secure the birthrights of the country to the natives of the land, and to place the politics and government exclusively in the hands of our own people.

We publish to-day, a translation from De la Martine, by an accomplished friend. We need hardly call the attention of our readers to the glorious and pathetic burst of christian eloquence, displayed in the piece.

We extract the following from the New York Mercantile Advertiser, as it is the first intimation we have received of the report:

A correspondent of the Star, under date of Liverpool, July 25, says:

"Information has just arrived, per railway, that Sir R. Peel is dead. I know he has been very ill, but cannot ascertain if indeed he has died."

We sincerely hope the report is incorrect. As a statesman and debater, Sir Robert Peel was no ordinary man, and his death would be a national misfortune, one which we should record with sincere regret.

We gladly insert Jersey's communication, first, because we agree with the author, and secondly, because to our mind it is the production of a sensible man, and able writer, from whom we hope to hear further.

We have just received Mr. White's Southern Messenger for August, which wears its customary genteel form, and by its bill of fare, we have much reason to anticipate quite an intellectual feast in its perusal.

New Orleans.—We are sorry to learn that the Yellow Fever, announced some days ago to have appeared in that city, is on the increase. This information is derived from the New Orleans Bee, under date of the 25th of August, which states also that the cases which have lately occurred have been very violent and unusually fatal.

We insert with pleasure the following complimentary notice from the National Intelligencer of the 30th instant:

We are glad that the institution of Baltimore has selected our old friend, but still a young man, Dr. May, to preside over its surgical Department. We do not think the Intelligencer has said too much for his mental capacity, while it has not said enough of his amiable and gentlemanly deportment in private life.

We are gratified to learn that Dr. J. J. F. M. M. of this city has been elected by the Trustees of the University of Maryland, to fill the vacancy of professorship of Surgery in that institution. We are glad that the merits of our fellow-townsmen have been so justly appreciated in a neighboring city, abounding with professional talent, as to have obtained for him this flattering distinction, which must be the more gratifying both to himself and his friends, from the high character of the gentleman by whom it is conferred. Young Dr. May's fine natural endowments have been so highly improved by study, both in the schools of Europe and his own country, that he has probably no professional superior, of his age, in this country; and we are confident that the trustees will have abundant reason to be satisfied of the judiciousness of their selection.

COMMUNICATIONS.

COUNTRYMEN, RELY UPON YOURSELVES!

It is upon the mechanics of this country, and upon men who live by their own exertions, independently of public service, that we must mainly rely for success, in our own efforts to repeal the laws of naturalization, and in the establishment of a national character. Politicians are proverbially corrupt, and the fear of losing popularity, or of failing in some speculation, in which the increase of population is an ingredient, will always be motives sufficient to seal up their lips, whether to the prejudice or honor of their country, they care not. It is the influence of these mercenary feelings, that corrupts the finest principles in private life, and in public duties, perverts the legislator from the cause of his country's good, to the meretricious cravings of self interest and personal advancement.

From such men who make the acquirement of public office their trade to serve their own ends, we can expect nothing, and as the great bulk of the people, who are nearest at hand to take part in this struggle for native rights, are the mechanics and men who live by their own industry, we must necessarily look to them, as the immediate source of our present strength and future success.

It has been said by a foreign writer, that all the great works in this country, whether in improvements or politics, are accomplished by the efforts of individuals, upon public opinion, without any aid from men in power. This remark is true, and its verity proceeds from the peculiar construction of our government, in which every citizen is indirectly, an active component; and the administration of which government is rather tolerated in the name of the people, as a necessary evil, than honored or admired by reason of those who administer it. Power therefore, is always with the people, and they may be said, to be the workers out of their own salvation. It is through them that old evils are eradicated, and new ones avoided, no matter who exercise the legislative or Executive functions, they give a tone to the one and a sanction or reproof to the other. It is public opinion which eventually regulates all things here, and the vain statesman, who counting on his late election, acts to day in the pride and fulness of his success, against the voice of the people, will find himself in a short season, transferred to the retirement of private life, with the obloquy of faithlessness stamped upon his name. Public opinion therefore, is the lever that acts upon all things in these United States, and neither Presidents nor legislators, statesmen or politicians can escape it.

That the voice of our countrymen, is not merely in favor of repealing this law which in a few years puts the alien upon a footing with the native of many generations but absolutely demands that repeal, is evident—for there is not an unbought paper in the country, not a patriot, looking to his country's honor, not an uncorrupted native, any where over this wide land, which does not, and who does not proclaim loud and earnestly the wish, the great desire, that this law which brings down the high rights of the native to the low, ambition of the adventurer of every clime, should be wiped off and obliterated from our statute book.

If public opinion then demands this who shall resist? The weak politician, who leaving the land-marks of honor, gives up the desire of creating a national character, for the sake of pleasing a faction, or some local band of naturalized politicians, in vain exhibits his empty efforts against the thunder of the public will. The experienced legislator who has before hand numbered the strength of parties, submits to the popular voice, and the pure uncompromising patriot whether in public or private life, obeys the honorable impulses of nature, and joins the people in the resistless: who then shall oppose?

Is it the naturalized citizen, and the alien, wanting more in this country than they could claim at home, and seeking in all their combinations, processions, flags, mottoes, and devices to build up the prejudices of their own nations against us? It is, and to these may be added, some few of our own land, who for their own purposes assume the cloak of pretended philanthropy, and join these enemies to rob us of our birth rights.

These adversaries are therefore known and visible enemies, the subjects of other powers, with the very impress of monarchy upon them, and endeavoring to swell their ranks by promises of profit or popularity to some of our deluded countrymen. It behooves us therefore to keep up this line of demarcation, which they themselves have drawn with their Banners of St. Andrew, St. George, and of Erin, so that hereafter and always the citizen may be distinguished from the patriot, and their frail efforts to resist the public will, "that aliens shall always be aliens in our country," be as weak as the impotent, murmurs of the South wind, against the thunders of Olympus.

AMERICANUS.

For the Native American.

The following is from one of our old and most respectable mechanics:

Mr. Editor—I wish to propose a few questions to all who profess to love our country, and the privileges secured to us by our republican form of government.—1st. Is there danger to be apprehended from foreign influence? 2d. How is this danger to be averted? 3d. By whom shall it be done? 4th. When shall it be done? 5th. In what manner shall it be done? I suppose it will be admitted by all reflecting minds who have taken a proper view of the subject; that there is danger from foreign influence. It then becomes a question of great importance. In the second place—how is this danger to be averted? and so far as my own reflections have led me to conclude upon the subject, it does seem plain, that the most likely way is to prevent this influence from preponderating in our country, in the choice of our legislators and executive officers. This brings us to the third inquiry, by whom shall this be done? most certainly by the lovers of our country, and of our form of government.—The fourth question, when shall it be done? and most certainly the answer to this question is, when it can be done with the least trouble, and with the most certain success. Then surely the sooner it is done the better, for there is more strength to perform the work and much less to oppose us in its performance, as it is very evident, judging from the past, what the future will be; but, in the fifth place, with regard to the manner in which it is to be done; this is a matter of great importance, and should be carefully examined; it should be done constitutionally and rationally, without infringing upon the rights, natural, civil, or political of any. What are the natural rights of mankind, but the freedom of choice, when that choice does not infringe upon the rights of others? What are the social rights of those who are concerned? In the case of our laws and our country, it is the right of every one who is born under our free government to see that obedience is paid to our laws, and it is his right to receive their protection. By these he has secured to him his civil, religious, and political privileges. It is the natural right of all to seek by the best means presented to them, happiness or enjoyment agreeable to the dictates of their own reason or understanding.

Then it will be seen that, in the exercise of their natural and social rights, the people of these United States have, for the better protection of their privileges, adopted a constitution, and, by this constitution relinquished for the time being a part of their rights, in order more fully to enjoy peace and comfort in those which they retain; but they have still retained the right to call back and again possess what they gave away for a time; they had the natural right to say, when this constitution was adopted, that no foreigner should be permitted to come among us, and if he did come, that he should not exercise the privileges of a citizen. They, however, in the plenitude of this benevolence, gave foreigners civil, religious, and political privileges after they should be among us a few years; but most certainly the right to give, implies a right to withhold; then, if the people of these United States see or believe they are in danger, at least from granting foreigners political privileges before they have been here a sufficient time to be divested of foreign influence, have foreigners a right to complain? On the contrary, ought not every man who is coming to this asylum of the oppressed, rejoice that he sees the disposition manifest in the people of the United States to perpetuate our institutions, and save them from foreign aggression, and especially so, when, in being permitted to come among us, even under political restrictions, he can greatly better his condition in a civil and religious point of view, and secure to his posterity a full share in all that is dear. If there are native individuals unacquainted with the arrogant pretensions and claims set up by foreigners, and who from sympathy or social relations hesitate to curtail their privileges, such persons are to be regarded by us with great tenderness; but if there are others fully acquainted with this spirit of monopoly in foreigners, and who, for the sake of some emolument held under the influence of a foreigner, will keep themselves under cover, professing friendship to the cause of American rights, and yet have not the courage or principle to come out boldly in its cause, then such individuals, unless they repent themselves hastily of their sin, and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, should be regarded as worse than open enemies to our institutions, and when they are found out should be held and marked as such. It does seem to me that now is the time to press our claims before the American people, whose right it is to say whether we shall remain any longer under the influence of foreigners or not, and that all who are really lovers of our country should come out and say, the country is ours; the institutions are ours, and our children shall have them after we are gone. In my remarks, I do not intend to reflect upon one individual who may be now here, and has become a citizen, and who has heretofore, and does now, so demean himself as to render him worthy. I hope, sir, that some person better qualified than the propounder of the questions above will let us have the proper answers that should be given to them.

For the Native American.

Mr. Editor: A great diversity of opinion exists in this country, as well as in all others where the press has been established, in reference to what should be the spirit which is to preside over it, to the tone which it ought to assume. Each and every one of the reading community has his peculiar notions on the subject, and low and despised indeed must that journal be, which does not create its own entire circle of supporters and admirers. Whilst some advise a modest, subdued, and temperate spirit, others, on the contrary, approve one that is bold, personal, and sarcastic—whilst some believe that the great desideratum in a public journal is the collecting and promulgation of current news, political, social, and commercial, others would exhort an editor variety and originality, a fresh and never ending repast of literary and scientific matter; in a word, were the vexed Knights of the Quill to hear all the advice or instructions of our readers, their tasks would in verity be most difficult, from the clashing nature of the public will. As did Procrustes in times of old, they would place them on the iron couch, and to-day finding them too long, to-morrow too short they would lop them off a limb, or stretch them out until the proper length should be obtained. The proper, the only course as we think to be adopted by an editor who hopes to arrive at any thing like permanent and solid reputation, is to follow resolutely his own plans, to disregard the clamors or complaints of this or that party, and modestly though firmly to give his own opinion to the world, there to meet with the reception it deserves. It is to us the cause of some indignation, somewhat allied to contempt, to observe with what a dictatorial air certain journals volunteer to "shake their ambrosial locks" and make us tremble with a frown, who make a practice, as it would appear, to crush any spirited attempt in their contemporaries to elevate a new banner, under the folds of which they are to foster and protect doctrines which as yet have not been completely mooted by the people—assuming to themselves the gift of prophecy, the vision of the second sight, they promise us defeat and discredit, and because forsooth we do not range ourselves in party ranks, and sing lo-peans to a set of men, abuse, misrepresentation, or left-handed notice, are to be our portion, and we are to be awed into silence by the superior brilliancy of their presence. Such journals forget that their ends the motives which really actuate them in their crusade against any moral revolution which must be sooner later accomplished are made naked to the public eye, and that the misrepresentations and slanders which they team with against their young and daring brethren in the end must recoil upon themselves when the hour of retribution has arrived. Let them and these, whom it concerns, once for all, well understand, and we say it because we know you well, Mr. Editor, that your editorial career, be it brief or protracted, successful or unsuccessful, will be one free from party feeling, above threats, insensible to interested flattery, and devoted to the benefit, as far as in you lies, of the whole country, and nothing but the whole, to the guardianship of our free institutions, by all means, lawful, honest, and constitutional.

Convinced as we are of the propriety of adopting an elevated, and at the same time moderate tone in the management of a public print, it strikes us that energy of thought and style, boldness of speech, and a proper degree of personal and professional independence, when public abuses demand the castigation of your pen,

ought to be the objects of your constant efforts, and that to affect a morbid mildness when events are being enacted on the stage of politics, it is as ill-timed as it is ridiculous. No one can be more aware of the good effects of moderation than ourselves, but at the same time all must agree with us that causes do arise in which to apply it is an act of weakness and folly, an act which puts in jeopardy the best interests of the state, for when the times are unwhipped, and the public press is to be converted into the mouth-piece of the public will, when men, in whose hands power for good rule has been vested, abuse their trusts, and oppress those from whom that power proceeds, the indignation of an angry people must be heard afloat through their organs, in such intensity and energy of tone, that the unfaithful rulers may feel it in their chairs of state, and tremble at the voice. There is no incompatibility in the union of mildness and energy, of a proper respect for the opinions of others and a firm, independent adherence to our own, and in so doing, we have often it is true to appeal from the present to the future, and submit to calumny and hate, but fortunately for our peace, have a still small voice in our heart of hearts, a faithful monitor within, that cheers us up when in temporary sorrow and disgrace, and tells us in accents sweeter than the gush of the fountain to the parched wanderer in the desert, that we will deserve well of our country. It is from an erroneous idea of public opinion, that many if not most of the faults of your editorial brethren take their birth. It is too generally imagined that the expressions of sectional feeling or caprice, of party love or hatred, of contemporary blame or applause, is that of public opinion. As to ourselves, we entirely agree with an able writer in the Baltimore Chronicle, and copied thence into the Intelligencer of Sept. 1st, 1836, when he observes—"Part of the new generation must consult and reason together before any decision ought to be excited into the name of public opinion—hence it is perfectly manifest that numerical force is not public opinion. Can the acts of the ignorant, the clamorously thoughtless, the mere bodily laborers, the idle, the totally reckless, and desperately abandoned, because united with, and led on by, a few of the most wealthy and enlightened, be the result of any opinion at all?—certainly not of their own. On the other hand, ought the opinion of a small minority, however wise and virtuous to be regarded and deferred to as public opinion? No. A morally great, as well as numerical and physical majority, should be composed of a portion of all classes, excluding always the merely sensual and idle among the rich and the worthless, and ferocious among the poor." Thus it would seem that those whose duty it becomes to minister to the public, have no light task to fulfil, they have to gratify tastes—forever clashing, and even whilst the welcome voice of commendation is making music in their hearts, the startling and harsh accents of abuse and misrepresentation as certainly arise to mar the enjoyment, and to recal to their minds the responsibilities and perils of their position. Under such circumstances are editors to be schooled in opposition to conscience, when in such a light they view the subject, or rather do they not hold on in the even tenor of their way, benefiting their fellow-citizens, even though it be against their will, and although, like ourselves of the association, perhaps, reasonably counting upon powerful and honest support at present from those who may think with them, still building their best hopes upon the future, when the reform which they toil to produce shall have regenerated the land? To conclude, however, these remarks upon a subject which affords such a fine arena for the political and moral essayist, we revert to the more direct topic of discussion, and basing the few additional observations we may find it expedient to indulge in, on the fact as stated in the London Morning Herald, our assumed task shall have been for the present accomplished.

It is there stated "that the reason why the French newspapers rank higher nominally than the English, (and we would not than many of the American,) is that they are free from those disgusting personalities which so much disfigure the English journals, and the effects of which, by being liberally cast upon each other by the conductors, and as liberally retorted, is to lower the credit and reputation of the press in general."

This explanation of the causes why the English press is inferior to the French in that respect, would hold equally good as regards our own, for we say it more in sorrow than in anger, that many editors amongst us seem to be entirely ignorant of that simple process by which they can unite moderation with decision, disapprobation with genteel thought and style. We should all be aware that with these words good opinion it is worth our while to grin, such language is unceremoniously condemned, that only such as are perverted by the jaundice of faction, by personal hatred, and bad breeding, approve, whose good opinion no honest man would give a farthing to secure. Let us then bring our remarks to an end, by assuring the public, what cannot be too often repeated, that all personality, or ungentlemanly language, should be discarded from our paper, and shall as reward be the privilege of passing by with contempt any such that may be levelled against our patriotic association. I speak in the plural, because I feel confident I speak for the whole.

BOSTON.

For the Native American.

EMIGRANTS.

"Almost every ship that goes to England carries back a lot of emigrants who were disappointed in their expectations of finding America a land 'flowing with milk and honey.'"

Mr. Editor: From the above extract from a New York paper, it will be seen that some of the adventurers from foreign lands are occasionally returning in disappointment to their own homes. I rejoice at this, and hope the tide of immigration will set as strongly back upon the shores of Europe of their own people for the next twenty years as it has upon our coasts for the same period past.

Those however who return are unfortunately for us only the better portion of those who come—men, perhaps, of some trade or known occupation, and whose ties upon society at home are strong enough to save them from being new wanderers in quest of fortune. They therefore act under the better impulses of conscience, love of country, old attachments, and national feeling, and hasten to avoid the prostitution of their faith to a strange government, which in their hearts they cannot, as is required of them in order to be entirely American, feel for under all circumstances in preference to their own.

Those who remain, out of the vast bodies who are continually lighting upon us, like the locusts upon the plains of Egypt, to despoil the green spots which providence has left for our wants—are for the most part itinerants through life, men who rove here, and would rove any where, to change the burthen which the proper restraints of society impose upon them, for the supposed licentiousness which is tolerated under the name of liberty. These men belong to no class of artisans, artists, or trades, but are merely as a foreign paper terms them, "inhabitants" of one country's frontiers through the domains of another.

I speak this not to reproach any man, or set of men, as individuals, but to show that the value of our laws of naturalization, made for the oppressed of other governments, when oppression existed, is now almost exclusively enjoyed by men who have nothing to complain of but a want of capacity, by defect of early habits, and being brought up to no trade, or how to turn themselves to any account among their own countrymen, and therefore throw themselves loosely upon the liberality of a new nation, that their burthen and condition may be lost on the general prosperity of the people.

I would ask, what number of these strangers add to our mechanic trades—to our revenue, our capital, either of money or science—few, very few—the majority of them are hewers of wood and drawers of water, who take the place of our citizens in the humbler grades of labor—who congregate in cities and towns,